

## PRIVACY SCREENS

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to outdoor privacy screens and more particularly to screens that may  
5 be erected as needed around outdoor patios or other areas primarily in a region about the premises on which a home is situated.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In many modern homes there are outdoor patios,  
10 swimming pools, party areas and the like. It is often, particularly with patios and swimming pools, desirable to shield the area from on-lookers, neighbors, neighbor's children, dogs and the like. Privacy in this modern era is a rare commodity, even about one's home. There are  
15 times however when it is not desired to shield such an area, particularly when the owner is away from home for a period of time since such a screen would provide an excellent shelter for a person attempting to enter a home illegally.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 According to the present invention, an assembly is provided for quickly and easily erecting sheltering screens to block the view of onlookers.

Two quite different embodiments are provided,  
25 although the underlying concept is the same. In a first embodiment, the screens are to cooperate with a railing about, for instance, a patio. The main support for the

structure in this embodiment is the floor of the patio and the patio railing that helps support the screens with telescoping members.

In a second embodiment, a stand-along structure  
5 is provided with the supports for the screen sunk in the ground; the support constituting a canister sunk in the ground and carrying the telescoping members the top of which is level with the ground.

In both embodiments the screens are carried on  
10 a spring-biased roll, much as a window screen. In the first embodiment of the invention the screen rolls are situated in a canister supported below and parallel to the railing around the area to be protected. The roll will most likely be located along the exterior of the  
15 patio floor boards. Supports are telescoping members carried in canisters and may be raised by any electric motor. The supports may be attached to the legs of the patio if it is raised on legs, the patio rails, or may be sunk in the ground as in the second embodiment of the  
20 invention.

In the second embodiment of the invention, canisters are sunk in the ground to a depth that can accommodate the canister containing the screens and enough telescoping members of a length to provide the  
25 desired screening effect. If an eight foot screen is desired, then a canister with two foot long telescoping member should be sunk approximately two feet in the

ground. The telescoping members, four in number, for instance, will each rise a height of two feet, for a total of 8 feet, much like a retractable automobile antenna. The top of the canisters should be flush or  
5 slightly below the ground so that they do not present obstacles when not in use.

The canisters sunk in the ground should be embedded in a concrete or heavy duty plastic trough so as to support the structure in the presence of moderate (30  
10 mph) winds. An attached rubber flap cover to protect the canister from rain should lay across the top of the concrete support structure. The flap would be light weight enough to raise when the screen is raised and it would fall back down when the screen is lowered. In this  
15 embodiment the screen rolls can be removed and stored in the house or in a shed.

The above and other features, objects and advantages of the present invention, together with the best means contemplated by the inventor thereof for  
20 carrying out the invention will become more apparent from reading the following description of a preferred embodiment and perusing the associated drawings in which:

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a front view in elevation  
25 of the structure supplying and supporting a screen according to the present invention;

Figure 2. is a front view in elevation of a partially erected screen;

Figure 3 illustrates a side view of the railing and the location of the screen erecting structure relative to the railing;

Figure 4 illustrates front elevation of a fully erected screen;

Figure 5 is a view in partial section of a canister with telescoping members;

10                    Figure 6 is a top view of the canister of Fig.  
5; and

Figure 7 is a side view of the canister used in the second embodiment of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

15 Referring now to Fig. 1 of the accompanying  
drawings, a patio generally designated by reference  
numeral 2 has a deck 4 and a railing 6 upstanding  
therefrom. The deck has suspended below it screen rolls  
8 individually suspended between deck support legs 10. In  
20 Fig. 3 it is seen that the legs 10 are supported in the  
ground and screen rolls 8 are supported by bracket 8A in  
front of the railing 6 so that when screens are raised,  
see Fig. 2, the railing is covered in this case with a  
screen with a brick design. Fig. 4 illustrates the  
25 screen when raised to its full height which will be  
determined for each occasion and in this case is  
significantly higher than the top of the deck rail.

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The structure illustrated employs canisters 12 such as illustrated in detail in Figs. 5 and 6. Each canister 12 has a plurality of hollow telescoping tubes, 12a, 12b, 12c and 12d nested one within the other. The tubes may be raised manually, but preferably a motor 14 is employed to raise the innermost tube 12a of the group of tubes 12a-12d. The motor 14 drives, via shaft 15 and pinch rollers 16, a flexible metal tape 18 curved in cross-section for strength. The tape 18 is guided in a channel 20 and at its top end is connected via bar 21 to an upward projection 23 from the top of the tube 12a with an aperture 25. The shaft 15 could be manually rotated if a motor is not employed.

When the motor 14 is energized the tape is driven to its maximum height, the combined length of all tubes 12a to 12d. Each tube pulls up the next adjacent tube by means of interacting projections 22-22a, for instance, on adjacent tubes.

Rather than use simple contacting projections such as 22 and 22a, heavily spring biased balls may be used to latch each tube in its maximum upright position by extending into a deep recess in the adjacent tube.

In the second embodiment of the present invention, and reference is made to Fig. 7 of the drawings, a canister 30 is provided that is essentially the same as the canisters 12 of Figs. 5 and 6. The only significant difference is that canisters 30 are buried in

the ground to provide a perimeter at any desired location. Referring to Fig. 7, it is seen that the top of the canisters are at ground level so that they do not present obstacles. Caps 31 are provided for the  
5 canisters to exclude dirt and water. There is one other difference between the two embodiments, and this is also illustrated in Fig. 7. The canister designated by reference numeral 30 has a loop 32 to which a hook on the screen is to be attached. This arrangement anchors the  
10 bottom of the screens while the top may be anchored to the same aperture 23 as the arm 21, see Figs. 5 and 6. Thus, the top and bottom of the screen are secured. The distance between canisters is basically a function of the screen material. Six feet is often an appropriate  
15 distance. It should be noted that the loop 32 is located in a bowl-like member 34 to protect it from dirt build-up around it. The member 34 has a hole 36 to allow for water drainage as does canister 30 by hole 37.

The screen material may be opaque or as in a  
20 one way mirror; the people inside the enclosure can see out, but the people on the outside can not see in. In this regard, see U.S. Patent No. 5,680,893.

Once given the above disclosure, many other features, modifications and improvements will become  
25 apparent to the skilled artisan. Such features, modifications and improvements are, therefore, considered

